

By Telegraph.

New York Market.
New York, April 18. Cotton 100c, with sales of 1,000 bales at 87c. Gold 27 1/2.

Release of Mr. Clay.
Washington, April 18. Mr. C. C. Clay was released on parole this morning.

Troops for Eastport.
Portland, Me., April 18. The Government has chartered the steamer Regular to take a company of regular troops to some point, probably Eastport. She will probably leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring General Meade.

From Washington.
Washington, April 18. The War Department has issued orders reducing the force of colored troops in Georgia to one regiment, Alabama two, Mississippi four, Florida one, and South Carolina one.

The Attorney-General having recommended that the bonds captured by General Sheridan, at Shreveport, which bonds were deposited by the New Orleans banks with the State Auditor of Louisiana, be returned to the Auditor, the Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to Governor Wells that he will cause the bonds which may be identified as belonging to the banks to be delivered to the State Auditor or any duly authorized agent, at Washington, or will send the same to the State Auditor, on receiving advice from the Governor, at the risk of the State. The bonds amount to \$2,000,000.

Congressional.
Washington, April 17. The House, today, was engaged in the consideration of the bill to increase the regular army. The section retaining ten regiments veteran reserves was passed. The pending amendment makes no discrimination among officers on account of color.

Fenian Movements.
Belfast, Maine, April 18. Reports state that Castine is designated as a Fenian rendezvous, and that 300 men are to concentrate there.

Castine is peculiarly accessible to the British Provinces. During the revolution and war of 1812, it was invested and held by British forces from Nova Scotia. Last year its battery was attacked by rebel raiders. Its selection by the Irish patriots shows their appreciation of its importance as a military position.

Calais, Maine, April 18. About thirty Fenians arrived here yesterday afternoon, by the steamer from Eastport. They have been quiet and orderly. The excitement here and at St. Stephen is abating. The volunteers across the border are industriously drilling, and wide-awake against surprise. The Fenians tried to hire St. Croix Hall for a meeting, to-night, but it was refused.

Eastport, April 18. A large number of Fenians have just arrived in the steamer from New York. Killian returned last night with thirty or forty men. They were perfectly quiet, having no arms, and no disturbance has yet occurred.

Tobacco, April 18. Another important Fenian arrest was made this morning. The excitement has somewhat abated.

Augusta, Maine, April 17. Governor Long has given instructions for preventing any violation of the State laws through any hostile demonstrations that may occur from alleged Fenian movements on the border. The Mayor of Calais sends a telegram to the State authorities, calling for protection. Fenian movements are seriously apprehended in that quarter.

Toronto, April 17. The examination of Fenian prisoners commenced to-day. It is thought they will be committed for trial at the next assizes.

Eastport, Maine, April 17. A number of troops captured the Fenian flag, on Indian Island, on Saturday last. The United States steamer Winoskey is here.

Later from Europe.
The following was brought by the steamship New York, from Liverpool, on the 5th: The Austrian and Prussian question is unchanged. Nothing has been received to confirm the recent pacific rumors.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in detachments; the first on the 1st of November, 1866; second on 1st of March, and third on the 1st of November, 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a port for war vessels at the port of St. Thomas.

The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, via Southampton, 4th instant, has arrived. The following is a summary of the general news:

The London Times city article says the English fund had advanced, in consequence of the less threatening character of the accounts from Germany, coupled with the rumor of mediation with affairs of Austria and Prussia.

A Vienna letter says such arrangements have been made that Austria could mobilize 480,000 troops within a fortnight.

A Berlin telegram says it is believed that in reply to a despatch from the Austrian ambassador, Prussia will state that she also has no intention of following an aggressive policy, but would desire an explanation respecting the movements of Austria.

Florence telegrams announce the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna; that the principal generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there; that an Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations are going on in Venice. On the contrary, a Paris letter denies the rumors of the Italian loan and armaments, and also the rumor that an understanding has been agreed upon between Italy and Prussia.

Shanghai advices of March 9 state that the Imperial troops gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North of China, and that 50,000 of the latter had been slaughtered or captured.

The anticipated war between Austria and Prussia has made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. The apprehension is that if these powers go to war, France cannot, even if she would, maintain neutrality.

It is stated that the attempts to win over the minor German States to Prussia have entirely failed. The States will preserve an armed neutrality. Telegrams from Vienna mention rumors of the peaceful solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question being prevalent, and had produced a most favorable impression.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Acting Governor of Montana, has recanted his radical opinions, and come out for President Johnson.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has again adopted a resolution requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

From Washington.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was examined to-day before the Reconstruction Committee at great length. The committee manifested a desire to obtain all the information from Mr. Stephens, as it seems to be the intention of the House to let the best informed witness who has yet appeared before them. It is impossible to say what impression the evidence of Mr. Stephens may have upon the ultimate action of the committee; but if they were not determined not to adopt the Southern States under any circumstances, it is difficult to see how they could refuse to do so now after the evidence laid before them by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Stephens has laid before them the facts which prove that the people of Georgia are as loyal as the people of Massachusetts or New York, and that they are doing ten times as much for the negroes as the people of those States, and that they ardently desire a restoration to the Union, yet the committee have determined, and Congress will sustain them in this determination, that none of the Southern States—not even Georgia—shall be represented in the present Congress.

The extraordinary decision of Judge Underwood, referred to in my despatch of last night, has occasioned considerable excitement in official circles. The decision is based upon a willful perversion of the President's peace proclamation. There is no ambiguity about that instrument. The President intends by it to restore the habeas corpus in the States mentioned in the proclamation, and this intention is plainly expressed. The President is understood to be greatly displeased at Underwood's action in the matter, and it is said that he will soon take such action in relation to the status of the citizens of the Southern States as will no longer leave the matter in doubt. In conversation to-day, the President expressed surprise that any one could take such a mistaken view of the proclamation, as Judge Underwood had done, and declared not only that an act of law was abolished all over the South, and the habeas corpus set restored, but also that henceforth, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, there are no offences whatever that can be tried before military tribunals.

It is quite probable that Judge Underwood will have to revise his own decision. In regard to the case of Jefferson Davis, I would not excite false hopes in the minds of his friends, but I am satisfied that what I have learned to-day, that the President will very soon order his release on parole, or even, perhaps, his unconditional release. He will not be brought to trial.

There is not a particle of evidence against him that could convict him, and the committee will so report.

The proclamation of general amnesty will undoubtedly soon be issued. The President has decided that all the public departments be closed to-morrow, and general suspension of public business to take place, in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln.

The negroes are to celebrate on Monday with great pomp. Mr. Stanton has ordered all the negro regiments here to parade.

The speech to New York News, 12th. It is not probable that the President will issue any proclamation at present concerning the Fenian movement, though it could be worth more to the Fenian leaders than anybody else. The President, as it has been rumored by some who are likely to know his views on the subject, is too shrewd to commit any such mistake, even if the British Minister should express any alarm at the Fenian menaces, which, by the way, he has not done since the scare of St. Patrick's Day.

It is true, however, that the Government is watching, through its proper and usual agents, to prevent any violation of our neutrality, either on the Canada or the Mexican border.

The talk of amnesty proclamation is a document not likely soon to appear. There is no probability that the President will immediately take another step forward, though, as he has repeatedly said, he would take none backward. He is in a position to await events, which will govern his course.

Some have expected that the President would state what he understands to be the effect of the peace proclamation. Judge Underwood, at Alexandria, has made a decision which shows that it does not mean in his opinion. It does not mean, according to him, that the writ of habeas corpus is restored in the State of Virginia. No denial is given to this opinion.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Bowles and Milligan has not been published, and, until it is, it cannot be known how far the opinion may affect the question of military trials in Virginia or in this District.

[Correspondence Baltimore Sun.] It can be positively stated that the Attorney-General is busily engaged in arranging for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. He will be arraigned before one of the Circuit Courts of the United States upon the charge of high treason. The Attorney-General holds that there is no such thing as constructive presence in the crime of treason, and, on this account, the trial will probably be either in Tennessee or Virginia. William M. Evans is the only gentleman whose name has yet transpired who is to assist the Attorney-General in the prosecution, though several other eminent lawyers have been retained by the Government.

Charles O'Connor and James T. Brady, of New York; William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, and a lawyer from Mississippi, are to conduct the defense. The intention of the authorities is to put a speedy trial, not only for Davis, but for several other noted rebels.

General Grant and the President are represented as of one mind upon the subject of a general amnesty, and to this party Secretary Seward may be added. The matter is now under advisement.

[Philadelphia Ledger.] The belief among those who are best informed upon the undercurrents of the day is, that although there has been no formal question in Cabinet meeting respecting the promulgation of an amnesty proclamation, yet the President has talked with various Cabinet officers upon the subject, nearly all of whom disapprove of any such move at present. Secretary Seward is in its favor, and his views are very much in accord with those of the President. The radicals will endeavor to influence General Grant against any measures of the kind.

Although there cannot be the slightest doubt, judging from its present temper, that the Senate will pass the House bill for extending the elective franchise in the District of Columbia when it is called upon, which Mr. Morrill, the Chairman of the District Committee, says will be very soon called, the probabilities are strong that it will not pass by a two-thirds vote. The friends of pure and unadulterated negro suffrage will resist any encroachments on the House bill by way of amendments. The desire is, if possible, to have the freedmen cast their votes at the ensuing municipal election, which takes place here in June next.

[Cor. Richmond Dispatch.] Washington papers of the 13th state that Gen. Howard has written a long letter to the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs in regard to further legislation respecting his Bureau. He urges that it is necessary, for several reasons, among which may be specified that a bill signed by the Executive would give great moral weight and power to the Bureau, as its enemies believe, or profess to believe, that the Government is opposed to its operation. Something should be done, he also says, to foster education. He believes it

would be a measure of real economy to make provision for schools, and suggests that grants of public lands have often been made for much less worthy objects than the school. He urges this consideration at some length. He thinks the duty of the officers and agents of the Bureau should be more clearly defined by law, and not left so much to military orders. The real question should be settled by statutory enactment, the more especially as the freedmen who hold grants under Gen. Sherman's order are thoroughly convinced that the lands rightfully belong to them. The President should be empowered to retain volunteer officers who are needed as agents of the Bureau, and to receive after the mustering out of their respective regiments.

The President, to-day, in answer to the resolution of the House, on the 10th inst., requesting information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, transmitted a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1866.

TO THE PRESIDENT:—The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 10th inst., in the following words: "Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House what steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, and whether any legislative action on the part of Congress is, in his judgment, necessary to secure those rights and interests in consequence of the abrogation of the reciprocal treaty of 1854," has the honor to report that the Secretary of the Navy has, by the President's direction, taken preparatory measures for sending, seasonably, a naval force to the fishing grounds adjacent to the British North American Provinces, which force, it is believed, will be adequate to protect the rights and interests of American citizens against any unlawful violence. It is proper to state, however, that this Department has reason to believe that there are at present no good grounds for apprehending any collision, or any necessity for the employment of force.

The attention of the President, and also the attention of Her Majesty's Government, has been directed to the question whether negotiation or legislation could be advantageously employed in adjusting the differences which have heretofore existed between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries, etc. Measures taken in that regard are not sufficiently matured to render it expedient or beneficial to suggest any form of special action by Congress at the present time. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The President of the Senate, to-day, laid before that body the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1866.
SIR:—In response to a resolution of the honorable Senate, passed on the 8th inst., requesting me to inform that body whether, any time since my report of last December, any persons have been permitted to enter upon the duties of office, and to receive the salary or emoluments thereof, without taking the oath prescribed by Act of Congress, together with other information relative to the same subject, I have the honor to transmit herewith reports from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs, which furnish the desired information. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. McULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commissioner says that no allowance of salary has been paid where appointees have not taken the oath, and that he has distinctly stated to collectors and surveyors that the rule would be strictly enforced. Returns of official oaths taken have not yet been received in a number of cases. Among the number, is the only one mentioned, at Charleston, S. C., is E. W. Walter, Inspector.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that no assessor or collector has ever been paid, unless he has taken the oath. He reports 459 assessors appointed in the late rebellious States. Of the returns received, 179 are unqualified oaths, and 58 qualified. Up to the present time, the number, not received, of those who have entered upon the discharge of their duty, is 222. One qualified oath was received from North Carolina, 12 from South Carolina, 10 from Georgia, and 12 from Alabama.

The ladies of Raleigh, N. C., recently proposed to organize an association, of which the oldest member should be the president and the youngest the secretary. But the dear creatures soon met with an unexpected and insurmountable difficulty, and the project has been abandoned, it having been found impossible to obtain a president, and every one of the members claiming the right to be secretary.

The New Orleans papers state that the property in the Parish of the Plaquemines, belonging to the estate of the late Lucien Bonaparte, was sold, last week, for \$39,800. It had a front on the river of two and two-thirds arpents by forty in depth, and there are at least 1,500 orange trees upon it.

It is in contemplation by the citizens of Alabama to erect a monument in memory of the soldiers of that State who died during the late war. It is to be erected on Capitol square, in Montgomery, and in point of finish and design, it will be alike an honor to the dead and the living heroes of the war.

A SHARP DEVICE.—On one of the New Hampshire railroads a charge of twenty cents extra is made upon all fares paid in the cars, a check being given for this sum. On presenting the check at the ticket office, the money is refunded. The object of this is to stop the peculations of conductors.

JEWISH REUNION. The Jews of Charleston, after a separation of twenty-five years into ten distinct societies, have again united in the bonds of a common brotherhood and are going to work repairing their beautiful house of worship in Hasel street.

A letter written from New York to a Southern paper asserts that there is in Wall street a Southern minister, who can "outreach" any three of the ablest divines in the city, engaged in the gold and general brokerage business, and making a large fortune.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.
The last day of the great exhibition was but little behind its predecessors in interest and excitement. Although the season tickets were withdrawn on Thursday evening, the hall was comfortably filled with visitors, during yesterday, and, in the evening, a perfect ovation took place. The Blues band performed some of its choicest selections. Precisely as the clock tolled out ten, the gong sounded, the crowd commenced leaving the hall, and hundreds of busy fingers were at work, packing up and making ready the remaining goods for removal from the hall. Thus the great Southern Relief Fair—one of the most successful enterprises of the kind ever undertaken—came to a close amid congratulations and good wishes. The precise amount realized by the fair cannot be ascertained at this time, but the great exhibition has yielded not less than \$180,000.

[Baltimore Sun.]

FORNEY SAYS NEGROES SHOULD HAVE THE SOUTHERN OFFICES.—In the Washington Chronicle, of yesterday, is the following degrading, shameful proposition—one which will excite disgust and contempt for Forney even in the negro's mind. That infamous, unprincipled, vile reprobate says:

"We are certain of one thing, however, and it is time the present Administration understood it; the loyal people of the United States—who are largely in the majority, thank God—would rather have a black loyalist than a white rebel entrusted with office. We do not see why the offices at the disposal of the Postmaster-General should go a begging while this element remains at the South."

If all white men were like Forney, we, too, should prefer negroes for office-holders.—Richmond Dispatch.

A REMARKABLE STORY.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, who professes to have been a Confederate officer, tells a story in the last number of that magazine, which sounds somewhat Munchausenish, about a rebel soldier, who fell by his side. A Yankee bullet had struck him in the middle of the forehead, and he was regarded as killed outright, but, to his surprise, he found him, a few hours later, fighting again. The writer of the article accounts for this in these words: "According to the surgeon's statement, the ball striking obliquely, had glanced, passing between cuticle and skull, all round the head, emerging at last from the very place it had first entered!"

A NOISY GUN.—There is now in session in Washington city a board of military officers, who are examining new guns, and intend to decide as to what kind shall hereafter be made at the Government armories. Among other new models submitted for their inspection is a breach-loading rifle, invented by Colonel B. H. Jenks, of Philadelphia, which loads and fires thirty-two rounds per minute, or 100 rounds in three minutes and twenty seconds, which is pronounced by the Board to be the most rapid firing ever achieved. In a word, 50,000 men would fire over 90,000,000 times in one hour. Who could escape a ball under such a fire?

SENSIBLE NEGROES.—The following from the Countryman should be read by all negroes, as it contains more philosophy than a score of Freedmen's Bureau addresses:

Work Wanted.—We have established a shop at Turnwold, where we are prepared to do all manner of wood and iron work—wagon making and repairing included. We have not turned fools because we are free, but know we have to work for our living, and are determined to do it. We mean to be sober, industrious, honest and respectful to white folks; and so we depend on them to give us work.

WILLIAM & JIM.

Among other North Carolinians lately pardoned by the President, are ex-Governor Manly and Mr. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
BALTIMORE, April 13. There has been a fair degree of activity this week in cotton sales. The transactions were mostly upon a basis of 35 cents for middling, but at the close the feeling is firmer, and we quote, to-day, as follows:

	Upland.	Gulf.
Ordinary	30 31	31 32
Good Ordinary	32 33	33 34
Low Middling	34 35	35 36
Middling	36 37	37 38
Good Middling	38 39	39 40

SAVANNAH, April 11. The receipts of cotton since the 6th inst. have been as follows: 1,000 bales of upland, 31 bales Sea Island. The exports during the same period have been 1,200 bales of upland, 61 bales Sea Island, as follows: To Liverpool 3,251 bales upland, 60 bales Sea Island. New York, 893 bales upland cotton; to Baltimore, 31 bales upland, leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared, on the 14th inst., a stock of 15,813 bales of upland, 547 bales of Sea Island, and 1,283 bales of domestics.

NEW YORK, April 16. The cotton market exhibits a declining tendency. Sales 1,100 bales, at 37 cents. Gold 25 1/2.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Gen. Custer, Hays, Baltimore.
Br. bark Architect, Cardie, Wales.
M. L. schr. J. B. Clayton, New York.
Schr. Milton, Applegarth, Baltimore.

The Cotton Crop of 1866.

The following is a private letter addressed by an experienced and intelligent cotton planter of this State to one of our leading cotton factors. His estimate of the crop of this year, it will be seen, is 1,600,000 bales. His views are not based upon mere conjecture, but the result of a close investigation:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your suggestion please accept the following estimate. It is not exact to fractional exactness, but near enough for argument and inference. You will allow me to say that while I do not rejoice in the present, I am not despondent of the future. The estimate is this:

The crop of 1866 was 4,600,000 bales; the number of laborers was 1,000,000 black, 250,000 white, thus making an average of 3 1/4 bales per hand.

I dispose of the black labor thus: Of the army, dead and alive, 150,000; dead by destitution and disease, 150,000; left field work, 200,000; black laborers now at work in the cotton States, 500,000. These, under the old regime, by the average above, ought to make 1,875,000 bales.

They will not make so much for these reasons: Under the old regime they were in the field 64 hours per week; under the new arrangement 48 hours per week. They thus must do one-fourth less work than formerly. But they are not worth as much while at work as formerly by one-fifth at least. Thus the possible production—1,875,000 bales—must be diminished one-fourth and one-fifth, leaving 1,030,000 as the probable production of black laborers.

The white labor (250,000) I dispose of thus: Killed and crippled and in other employments, 125,000, leaving in the cotton field 125,000. These, at the above average, make, say, 470,000 bales. Add to this the product of black labor, 1,030,000, and we have total, for 1866, 1,500,000 bales.

If any are disposed to question the accuracy of the hours of labor (and I write what I know) I will reduce the slave's hours to sixty per week, advance the freedman's to fifty, and that will make the aggregate 1,600,000. The relative value in the field I have put too low, but we will let it stand. Many will say it ought to be reduced one-fourth, instead of one-fifth.

An incidental and important fact should not be omitted; the rich alluvial lands, to a large extent, are idle. The dependence must be on the hill lands, and the best of these wasted by the neglect of two or three years.

Take these facts for what they are worth, and I think they are worth as much as the unconsidered trifles of those who are addicted to looking at the world through a gimlet-hole. In fact, I think they are worth as much as General Sherman's dictum, who, after visiting Little Rock, Ark., felt sanguine that a large cotton crop would be made. And Liverpool repeats the prophecy, and cotton falls one farthing! By such absurdities, cotton is beared down to its present unworthy price.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. W. B.

[New Orleans Crescent.]

The Homagid, a Hebrew paper published at Lyck, in the Province of Eastern Prussia, says that sixty Jewish families have determined to form a colony near Jaffa, in Palestine.

The colored people who are raising cotton along the Mississippi have resolved to patronize only those steamboat lines which treat them as equal with the whites.

SAUR KRAUT, & CO.

3 BARRELS SAUR KRAUT.
36 dozen Fresh Tomatoes—in 2-lb. cans.
20 dozen Pickles—all sizes.
Spanish Olives, of the Oil—pts. and qts.
And a general assortment of choice Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

At CANTWELL'S, Bedford's Row.

REWARD, IF REQUIRED.

WILL the parties who knocked me down and robbed me of my Watch, on the evening of the 16th, opposite the Baptist Church, have the kindness to return me a small IRON KEY? It is very valuable to me, and can be of no use to the parties who have it, and I beg of them to return it in an envelope. Mark it "J. A." (care of Mr. Janney.) By complying with the above request, you will confer a great favor, and I will most cheerfully forgive you for all you have done to me, or I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and ask no questions.

April 19 3

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

COLUMBIA, April 18, 1866.

ON and after FRIDAY next, 19th inst., the Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" Alston at	11.00 "
" Newberry at	12.50 p. m.
" at Greenville at	6.00 "
" at Anderson at	8.10 "
" at Greenville at	9.00 "
Leave Greenville at	4.30 a. m.
" Anderson at	5.30 "
" Abbeville at	7.45 "
" Newberry at	1.10 p. m.
Arrive at Alston at	2.5 "
" at Columbia at	7.00 "

A liberal reduction has been made on through fare, the distance by railroad having been increased, and the stages being under the control of the Company. 60 pounds baggage only allowed for a whole seat—all over to be charged extra.

J. B. LASSALLE,
April 19 General Superintendent.
Country papers advertising for the Company will please copy.

Auction Sales.

To-Day's Sales at Auction.

I WILL sell, THIS DAY, at the Auction Room of Durbee & Walker, a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, (see hand-bills,) the property of Mr. Jas. G. Gilman, to satisfy claims of United States authorities. Terms cash. By order of,
Brevet Maj. Gen. A. AMEN,
J. B. MERRILL, Capt. 25th Ohio Vols.,
and A. P. Marshall. April 19.

Just Received,

5 BELLS, Reined White KEROSENE OIL, best. For sale at a low price by
April 19 2 C. H. BALDWIN.

CHOICEST HAMS.

2 TIERCES DAVIS' DIAMOND HAMS.
1 box Breakfast BACON STRIPS. For sale at fair prices by C. H. BALDWIN.
April 19 2

HECKER'S Self-Raising Flour!

FOR sale by A. C. DAVIS, Main St., 2d door above old City Hotel Corner. April 19 1

NOTICE.

DURING OUR ABSENCE, all orders will be received and all office business attended to by our pupil, Mr. WALLACE PEARSON. KAY & HEWETSON, Architects and Engineers.
Mr. KAY will return within one week. April 19 3

STOLEN.

A MEDIUM-SIZED BLACK HORSE, with a short tail. He was taken off by a bright mulatto boy, named Bill, bare-footed, one foot more, badly clothed, and wore a ragged straw hat. It is supposed he has gone towards Camden or Hopkins T. C. A liberal reward will be paid for any information relative to the horse, or for his delivery to Mr. J. C. JANNEY, at Columbia, S. C.
April 19 2

State South Carolina—Richland Dist.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS Sallie J. Freeman hath applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Dr. William C. Freeman, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be held at Columbia on Monday, the thirtieth day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of American independence.

JACOB BELL,
April 19 th2 Ordinary Richland Dist.

The Columbia ICE CREAM GARDEN

Is now Open for the Season!

ATTACHED to McKenzie's Manufacturing Confectionery, on Main street, below the Shriver House.

ICE CREAMS, WATER ICES, LEMONADES, CAKES, &c., will be served up daily in style.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this a pleasant resort on a warm evening. The proprietor will use his best endeavors to make his patrons cool.

At the Confectionery will be found plain CANDIES and SUGAR PLUMS of his own make; besides a very fine selection of French Candies, Bon-Bons, Cream Drops and Sticks, Chocolate, Almonds, Drops, Sticks and Cakes, just received.

Cakes of all descriptions baked fresh every day.
April 19 3 J. MCKENZIE,
Columbia, S. C.

The Ladies WILL FIND AT

C. F. JACKSON'S STORE

A N elegant assortment of SWISS and CAMBRIC INSERTINGS and EDGINGS.

Cambric and Dimity BANDS.
Real THREAD SKIRTINGS.
FLAUNCING for Skirts.
White French Muslin for Spencers.
Every variety of Dress Buttons.
Artificial Flowers.

Also, a fine stock of BLACK SILK and LACE COVERINGS, which will be sold on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS for CASH.
April 19 1

SHIVER & BECKHAM,